

# THE DAILY PRESS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
H. B. HARRIS & CO.,  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.  
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1894.

## Overcome the Last Reason of States.

The sooner all thought of coercing a seceding State is abandoned, the sooner will both parties come to reason. Considerations of right and justice and of the consequences are all set aside when force intervenes, or is threatened. In State affairs any case is just against force. When the cry is, "Our country, right or wrong," this Government has no more right to hold its States by force than Austria has to hold its provinces. We do not pretend that considerations of safety and defense may not justify a government in establishing and maintaining its boundaries by power. That has been done from time immemorial, but it is nothing but the right of the strong over the weak.

Before this Government can claim a right to coerce a State to remain in it, it must show that it is vital to its national existence. In that case the right of the strong to sacrifice the weak to its own safety may be resorted to. But no such case can be made out in any section that is threatened now. The difficulties in the details of a separation are not insurmountable. If this North American Continent was so created that but one nation can safely occupy it, it was badly put together; and we know on very good authority that it was well made. It is just as susceptible of division as Europe. And if with our vaunted achievements in local self-government, we can not adapt ourselves to such divisions as exist in other countries, we have some thing to learn, and ought to set about it.

But, force in this, as in all other cases, should be looked upon as the last resource, instead of being regarded as a matter of course, and as the first resort against a contumacious State. The merits of the case are never considered while the war lasts. To discuss them, then, is reason on either side. The party which first resorts to violence shows a want of confidence in the justice of its cause. Suppose Mr. Buchanan were to give way to the attacks of the Douglas and some of the Republican press, upon his inactivity, and should send a Federal army into South Carolina, as he did into Kansas, to suppress any symptoms of rebellion, and disperse any representative body which undertook to initiate measures to set up an independent government, just as an army dispersed the Kansas State Legislature. All considerations of justice, policy and constitutional obligation would be at once set aside.

From a position in which she has no case at all, South Carolina would have one which, if it did not place her in the right, would place the Federal Government in the wrong, and would rally the whole South to her aid. This is just what South Carolina needs to develop her vantage point as a Southern Confederacy. This is what makes her so anxious that the Federal Government should coerce her immediately. She is standing with a chip on her shoulder, aching for the Federal authorities to knock it off. She is perfectly conscious that she has no case. Her list of complaints against the North only makes her ridiculous. She has not mentioned a single grievance that she suffers. Her talk of secession because of Northern legislation against the Fugitive Slave-law, when her slaves are beyond reach of a free State, and when Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, in contact with free States, are for the Union, is as absurd as her remedy, which would sacrifice the Northern slave States to her whims. This is why she wants coercion applied immediately. That would make a case for her. Without that it will die of its own weight in six weeks. Her politicians will do all in their power to provoke it at once, before the people of the South can express themselves. An attack by the Federal troops would have the same effect upon the South as the attack of the British upon the Minute-men at Lexington, had upon the Colonies. It would make her cause the cause of the South. If Mr. Buchanan should desire to play the traitor in this affair, as some of the more violent of the Douglas papers charge, he could not do so effectively in any other way, as by sending Federal troops into Charleston and furnishing opportunities for a collision between them and the citizens.

## Death of Marshall Key, of Kentucky.

Died yesterday morning, at his residence in Louisville, Ky., the Hon. Marshall Key, father of Judge Key, of this city. For the greater portion of his life, Colonel Key was a resident of Mason County, from whence he removed a few years ago, and settled in Louisville, where he became largely interested in banking and financial operations—a branch of business for which, by his cool judgment and systematic course of life, he was well adapted, and in which he was unusually successful.

Few men have been more widely known or more generally esteemed throughout the State of Kentucky than Colonel Key. Although not a politician in the common sense of the term, he was on several occasions constrained to hold local offices, in which he acquitted himself with his characteristic vigor and ability. The friend of Clay and Crittenden, the associate of nearly all the leading men of Kentucky for the last half a century, and connected by ties of blood and kindred with many, few men out of prominent political positions have been so widely known as the deceased; brave, generous and hospitable, none have been more universally loved and respected. Worldly, mindful of his interests, and unforgetful of the main chance in matters of business, he was nevertheless, in the best sense of the term, a gentleman, such as one would love to have for a friend and be proud to own for a father.

## New Men's Size It.

In the chance of any law of exclusion slaves can be taken to Nebraska, like any other property.—*Enquirer*.

Then it follows, of course, that a law of exclusion could exclude slaves and any other property. That is popular sovereignty on the short circuit. If "slaves can be taken to Nebraska like any other property," they can be excluded just as much as any other property, and no more. That is the popular sovereignty game played out.

## The Water Question.

We have received a communication for publication, reviewing the Council's report on the water project, which, owing to the pressure upon our columns, we are obliged to postpone till Monday.

Important from Mexico.—A dispatch from Jalisco, taken at last General Well killed.—The Beheaded and Half-Famished Governor, Ruiz, has been executed. Treaty Between Degollado and Miramon.

## The Correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent writes from Matamoros on the 7th instant:

It is reported, on the authority of private letters from the interior, that the city of Guadalajara has at last fallen before the forces of the Liberal, which General Ortega has been able to collect under his banner. It is variously stated that the attacking force was from 12,000 to 18,000 men. General Castillo, who commanded the town of Guadalajara, had less than 4,000 men under his command, with which to resist this overwhelming odds. Moreover, Ortega had 100 pieces of artillery playing upon the place at one time.

It is stated that General Well and many of his chiefs and officers were also killed, and many others wounded. This is a very important event in the present war, as it will have a strong tendency to discourage the Church party, of which Guadalajara was one of the strongholds, and at the same time it will encourage the Liberals, as it is the first important and decisive battle in which they have beaten their opponents. Moreover, it is at once releases all the Liberal force, and allows it at once to concentrate in the siege of the City of Mexico. In fact, General Ortega has already taken up his line of march to attack the capital immediately, while he has the upper hand.

On the other hand, it is reported on what is considered good authority, viz. Monterey, that General Degollado has taken another very curious step, which is likely to complicate matters in the Liberal camp itself. It seems that he has been the responsibility of making a treaty with Miramon to the effect that both parties shall lay down their arms, or rather that the contending armies shall be submitted to the will of the people, who are to be called upon to decide the question of the continuation of the war. It is supposed that Degollado fell into the scheme in order to break the force of the odium which was falling upon him from every quarter on account of his conduct in his late seizure of the *conducho* at San Luis. This is the tenor of the report, and his Mexican friends say that it is probably a fact, as the same rumor has now reached us in both ways, first via New Orleans and now via Monterey. It is further stated that General Ortega and Doblado both opposed the compromise, and denounced Degollado as a traitor.

They also threaten to break it off by attacking with the forces under their command the opposing party. Probably it is this event that hurried up the attack upon Guadalajara. I reckon that catastrophe will put an end to the treaty. The garrison of Guadalajara has become very much reduced from want of provisions, and the soldiers are eating their horses. Before the final attack on Guadalajara, Gen. Castillo offered to surrender Gen. Uraga on his parole of honor, but he would not accept it, saying that he preferred to remain and await the course of events.

## After a considerable amount of "fuss and fussing," on one party the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, it is at last definitely settled that peace is to be maintained by both, and now all parties are as harmonious as a newly-married couple.

## A Chastened Spirit.

The Presidential election seems to have a chastening effect on Mr. Douglas. It corroborates the idea of some of our orthodox friends that constant chastening is the special mark of divine favor, and that only the wicked are allowed to be happy and prosperous. In his speech at New Orleans, after the election, Mr. Douglas showed his willingness to bury the hatchet, and to unite for the defeat of the Republicans in 1896 on the principle of equal protection to all interests in the Territories. The following extract from the report of his speech shows how generous he is in sacrificing his own views for the safety of the nation. It is to be regretted that he could not have done it much sooner.

"So long as we live under a Constitution which is the supreme law of the land, it must be administered so as to secure equal rights, equal justice, and equal protection to the people of the States. [Cheers.] These principles of equality are not confined to their operation to the States alone, but extend to the Territories and wherever else the American flag waves over the American soil.

## Sad Consequences of Election Excitement.

A suit to establish the paternity of a child, growing out of a political excitement, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas this week. The testimony was reported in the city papers as follows:

"The prosecuting witness stated that she had been acquainted with the defendant for about two years; that he had been paying her attentions and visiting her for some time; and that, being a musician by profession, he would occasionally serenading her under her window. During the excitement of the October election of 1893, an intimacy took place which resulted in her becoming a mother on the 27th of June last."

## This is only one of the many instances of the demoralizing influence of political excitement.

Few of these ever come to light; yet enough to give some idea of the awful extent of the evil. Doubtless the Presidential election was still more fruitful. In view of these things, how can men allow the party papers to come into their families, and keep up this political excitement which is so easily diverted to ruin?

The *Enquirer* says:

"The Cincinnati Press, in an article intended to extenuate and justify the late resistance to the United States law in Chicago, says:—

"That, for the *Enquirer*, as uncommonly close to the truth. Any statement which is only the reverse of true, is quite extraordinary for that journal. That is the paper which a few days ago retracted a quotation which it pretended to give from the New York Tribune. The Tribune denied it, and called the *Enquirer's* attention to its denial. Whereupon the *Enquirer* retracted. Let no one be incredulous at this statement! The *Enquirer* retracted by guessing that the extract was from Helper's book, and said that as the Tribune indorses that, it was just the same as if it had been published in the Tribune. We beg of the *Enquirer* not to retract any thing concerning the Press.

## MARRIED.

BARRY-LERIGAN.—November 15, at the Rectory House, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. George T. Lerigan, of North Bend, to Miss Lerigan, of Cedar Grove.

## DIED.

RANDOLPH.—November 15, Frank son of William F. and M. J. Randolph, aged one month and twenty-two days.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.  
Sabbath School, 10 A. M. in the morning, and 7 P. M. in the evening. The new edifice will be occupied for the first time.

## THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

Cricket team, to be organized, will meet at 2 o'clock, at J. H. HARRIS'S Office, 240 Seventh-st., for the purpose of electing officers.

## NEW GOLD-BAND CHINA.

White French Porcelain and hand-painted "Porcelain Opales" will be sold at 119 Main-street.

## JUST IN SEASON—FOLDING.

Parlor Cases, Coal-burners, decorated and common Coal-burners, Walnut-leaf Chandeliers, etc., received at 119 Main-street.

## NEW SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS.

Coffee-sets, Silver-ware, etc., received at 119 Main-street.

## ELDER W. LANGRISH WILL.

At 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. Langrish, 119 Main-street.

## CIGAR-MARKERS' PROTEST.

At 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. Langrish, 119 Main-street.

## ST. PATRICK'S R. C. SOCIETY.

At 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. Langrish, 119 Main-street.

## W. LANGRISH'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**RICH DRESS GOODS.**  
—AT—  
**BARGAINS!**

## DELAND & GOSSAGE,

74 & 76 WEST FOURTH-ST.

## LADIES' CLOAK AND SHAWL WAREHOUSES!

Rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks

## CHEAP DRESS SILKS!

GRAND STYLES OF CHEAP SILKS.

At 314, 37, 45, 50, 62, 75, 85 and 90 cents and \$1.

The above goods are sold at an immense sacrifice to close.

## WIDE FRENCH CHINTZES

At 12 1/2 cents. Worth 20 cents.

## ELEGANT

## PARIS WOOL DRESS GOODS

## EXTRA HEAVY LINEN TOWELING!

At 19 1/2 cents, much less than its value.

## FRENCH AND ENGLISH

## HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR!

## BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

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74 and 76 West Fourth-st.

## Y. M. M. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

## LECTURE

## BAYARD TAYLOR,

At Smith & Nixon's Hall,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.

## SUBJECT:

"MAN, CLIMATE AND CUSTOMS."

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Library House, 209 West Fifth-st., open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

## THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE TO BUY

## A GOOD COOKING-STOVE!

For either Wood or Coal.

## J. F. MERRILL'S

Central Store-stove!

209 WEST FIFTH-ST., Corner of Home.

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